

L 02459-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) GW

ACC NR: AT6028960

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2566/66/082/000/0056/0071

AUTHOR: Karol', I. L.; Krasnopevtsev, Yu. V.; Vilenskiy, V. D.; Malakhov, S. G.

43

B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Comparative analysis of the world-wide fallout of nuclear-explosion products over the continents and oceans

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 82, 1966. Issledovaniya radioaktivnoy zaryaznennosti vod mirovogo okeana (Investigations of radioactive contamination of waters of the oceans), 56-71

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, strontium, ocean radioactivity, radioactive fallout, radioactivity, RADIOISOTOPE

ABSTRACT: An attempt at a qualitative and quantitative comparison between the intensities of world-wide radioactive fallout over the oceans and continents was carried out through an estimation of accumulated Sr^{90} at the same latitudes in a unit area of the ocean surface and a unit area of continental surface. The results of direct measurement of radioactive-fallout intensity on the continents and on the islands and the data on the concentration of radioactive fission products in the air above the sea surface and above the surface of dry land were also taken into consideration. On the basis of these data, it is supposed that the intensity of radioactive fallout over the sea surface is greater than over dry land. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 18, 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 018/ OTH REF: 010

ACC NR: AP6033953

SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/005/0675/0632

AUTHOR: Vilenskiy, V. D. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: General laws governing the stabilization of the heat transfer coefficient of a liquid flowing in a channel

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 5, 1966, 675-682

TOPIC TAGS: liquid flow, laminar flow, heat transfer coefficient, Nusselt number

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes the general laws governing heat exchange when the temperature of the internal wall of a channel with a flow of liquid varies along the length, or when the heat flux to the wall varies, and evaluates the effect of the temperature variation on the stabilization of the heat transfer coefficient. The analysis is confined to laminar flow but can be extended to turbulent flow. The heat transfer calculations show that limitations exist on the rate of growth of the wall temperature of the heat flux, and when suitable boundary conditions corresponding to these limitations are applied, the heat transfer becomes stable and the value of the Nusselt number in the region of the stabilized heat exchange depends on the limiting value of the logarithmic derivative, with respect to length, of the law governing the variation of the conditions on the channel surface. The results obtained are illustrated with heat exchange in laminar flow of a viscous incompressible liquid in a round tube as an example. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 34 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

UDC: 536.24.02

ACC NR: AT7001919

SOURCE CODE: UR/3010/66/000/017/0048/0054

AUTHOR: Vilenskiy, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Search for cosmogenic matter in the atmosphere and in precipitation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdurvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Geofizicheskiy byulleten', no. 17, 1966, 48-54

TOPIC TAGS: air pollution, cosmic dust, atmospheric precipitation

ABSTRACT: This article gives a review of the problem concerning the quantity and composition of microscopic dust entering the Earth's atmosphere and settling on its surface from outer space. The author gives an account of where these particles are being sought, how they are being collected, methods employed to study their mineralogical and chemical composition, and the problems arising due to air pollution in industrial regions. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 031

Card 1/1

L 61473-05 ENT(1)/SWH(m)/LWA(H)/TCS(k)/SWA(1)
ACCESSION NR: AP5020190

Pd-1 DM
UR/0089/65/018/005/0508/0509

AUTHOR: Vilenskiy, V. D.; Smirnov, V. P.

TITLE: Turbulent Couette flow

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 508-509

TOPIC TAGS: couette flow, turbulent flow, pressure gradient, flow velocity

ABSTRACT: Couette flow in a flat duct under a longitudinal pressure gradient was studied considering the possibility of four types of flow based on the relation between the rate of motion at the wall and the magnitude and the direction of pressure gradient. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs, 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

NA

Card

DR
1/1

L 3098-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC DIAAP GS/GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5023930

UR/0000/65/000/000/0107/0119

AUTHOR: Karol', I. L.; Vilenskiy, V. D.

39
BT1

44.55 44.55
TITLE: Estimates of the parameters of vertical exchange and the average rate of aerosol removal by clouds and precipitation in the lower part of the troposphere based on natural radioactivity data of the surface boundary layer of air

19
SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 107-119

12,44,55
TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, radioactive aerosol, radioactive isotope, troposphere, radioactive tracer, atmospheric turbulence, radon exhalation, atmospheric boundary layer, aerosol

ABSTRACT: A theoretical scheme is discussed for separately calculating the effect of vertical turbulent diffusion of aerosols and their washout by clouds and precipitation on the time naturally radioactive aerosols remain in the atmosphere. Such a scheme was proposed by Karol' in an earlier paper (Izv. Akad. nauk, Ser. geofiz., no. 11, 1963) for a horizontally homogeneous, two-layer model of the troposphere; it is elaborated and checked here using measurements of the decay rate of radon

Card 1/2

L 3098-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023930

isotopes made in Western Europe and the Moscow region, as well as seasonal measurements of meteorological and soil factors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 14 formulas, and 6 tables. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: ES, NP

ATD PRESS: 4/101

Debi
Card 2/2

L 3099-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC DIAAP GS/GW UR/0000/65/000/000/0120/0131
 ACCESSION NR: AT5023931

AUTHOR: Vilenskiy, V. D.; Davydov, Ye. N.; Malakhov, S. G. 44.55 44.55 44.55 110
 871

TITLE: Seasonal and geographical changes in the Pb^{210} content of the atmosphere 19

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radio-aktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 120-131

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, radioactive aerosol, radioactive isotope, radioactive tracer, radioactive contaminant, atmospheric boundary layer

ABSTRACT: Systematic measurements made over a two-year period (1959-1960) of the concentration of radon and Pb^{210} in the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere over the Moscow region and on Kheys Island (Franz Josef Land) were used as the basic materials in a study of the interlatitudinal exchange of air masses in the polar and middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. Measurements of the Sr^{90}/Pb^{210} ratios made it possible to study the influx of Pb^{210} and Sr^{90} into the atmosphere of the polar regions. In addition, an evaluation was made of the seasonal changes in the rate of purification of the Pb^{210} aerosol-carrier. Instrument-

Card 1/2

L 3099-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023931

tation and techniques are described, and the USSR data are compared with similar data for areas in Greenland, Canada, and Alaska. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 010

ATD PRESS: 4101

beh

Card 2/2

L 2655-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FGG DIAAP GS/GH

UR/0000/65/000/000/0307/0322

ACCESSION NR: AT5023944

AUTHOR: Vilenskiy, V. D.; Dmitriyeva, G. V.; Krasnopevtsev, Yu. V.

TITLE: Natural and artificial radioactivity of the atmosphere over the oceans and the relationship to meteorological factors

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 307-322

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, air pollution, radioactive air pollution, radioactive aerosol, radioactive isotope, atmospheric radioactivity

ABSTRACT: Data collected on the summer 1960 voyage of the Soviet research ship "Yu. M. Shokal'skiy" from Odessa across the Black, Mediterranean, and Red Seas, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans to Vladivostok form the basis of a study of the distribution and concentration of natural (Rn) and artificial (Sr⁹⁰ and Pb²¹⁰) radioactive products in the near-water layer of the atmosphere in the low and equatorial latitudes, and of the relationship of this distribution to meteorological conditions

Card 1/2

L 2655-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023944

prevailing during the voyage. Information contained in this paper includes descriptions of the sample-collecting techniques and apparatus. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

NO REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: ES, NP

ATD PRESS: 4101

Card 2/2

L 61469-65 EWT(m) Feb DIAAP DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020188

UR/0089/65/018/005/0503/0506

AUTHOR: Baranov, V. I.; Vilenskiy, V. D.

TITLE: Content of Pb^{210} in the atmosphere and in atmospheric precipitations

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 503-506

TOPIC TAGS: lead, radioactive fallout, troposphere, atmospheric radioactivity, radioisotope, atmospheric precipitation

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on the Pb^{210} fallout in the Moscow region in 1961-1963.

The mean Pb^{210} concentration in the fallout was not related to the amount of precipitation and increased sharply only during drought periods. The intensity of Pb^{210} fallout was practically static during spring, summer, and autumn and reduced by a factor of 2 to 2.5 during winter. The mean concentration of Pb^{210} does not depend on the season. The mean yearly Pb^{210} fallout intensity is $\sim 2.8 \text{ nC/m}^3$. The concentration of Pb^{210} in the air over the Pacific and Indian Oceans fluctuated from $(0.1 \text{ to } 16.0) \times 10^{-3} \text{ nC/m}^3$. Variations in Pb^{210} concentration in air over the ground and

Card 1/2

L 61469-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020188

and the ocean could be used for studying meteorological factors inducing the transfer of radioisotopes in the troposphere and their fallout on the earth's surface.
Orig. art. has: 3 graphs, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

NA

Card

2/2

TYMINSKIY, Petr Antonovich, inzh.; VILENSKIY, Vladimir Kharitonovich,
inzh.; GORCHILIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich, inzh.; CHERNYSHOV,
Pavel Nikolayevich, inzh.; BARBOLIN, V.A., inzh., red.;
BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Inspection of parts and assemblies in the repair of railroad
cars] Proverka detalei i uzlov pri remonte vagonov. Moskva,
Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia,
1960. 282 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)

GLEYM, V.G.; VILENSKIY, V.M.

Physicochemical conditions for bubble and drop formation
during the boiling of liquids. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.3:
596-602 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Submitted December 31, 1963.

GLEYM, V.G.; VILENSKIY, V.M.

Thermodynamics of surface phenomena during boiling. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 38 no.4:883-889 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.

VILENOV, V. V.

Study of the properties of a polydispersed glass filter by the
method of gas flow under increased pressure. Zhur.prikl.khim.
18 no.03:1285-1290 Ja '55. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.

L 52299-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008812

S/0080/65/038/003/0596/0602

AUTHOR: Gley, V. G.; Vilenskiy, V. M.

4
B

TITLE: Physical-chemical conditions of bubble and droplet formation during the boiling of liquids

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1965, 596-602

TOPIC TAGS: boiling liquid, steam generator, water, aniline, benzene, ethanol

ABSTRACT: The conditions of bubble and droplet formation in the capillary-bubble-droplet system were studied in detail. Knowledge of such conditions is of great technological and economic importance for determining the optimal operation regime of steam generators. It is estimated that ten per cent of the input energy is lost in steam generators due to bubble formation along with droplet entrainment and other surface processes which accompany boiling of liquids. Problems associated with droplet entrainment are of particular importance in the case of atomic power plants. The relationship between bubble radius upon capillary radius was determined experimentally. The nature of the boiling liquid has no effect on the

Card 1/2

L 52299-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008812

bubble radius in the cases of water, aniline, benzene, and ethanol. For a given radius of the capillary outlet the bubble radius is a function of the expression $\sqrt{\sigma/\rho}$; where: σ is surface tension in CGS units, and ρ is liquid density in CGS units. Formation and growth of the bubbles were studied as well as the problem of energetics of the bubble-droplet system. At a given temperature (T) the kinetic energy of the entrained droplets is a function of the bubble base radius. The critical radius of the bubble (r_{cr}) is calculated from the formula: $r_{cr} = 3.34 - 0.0134 T$. The surface tension coefficient can be readily determined on the basis of the established correlation between the radii of bubble and capillary and the expression $\sqrt{\sigma/\rho}$. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Rostov Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers)

SUBMITTED: 31Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KUPCHINOV, I.I.; VILENSKIY, V.R.

Adjusting polygonometric nets on an electric computer. Geod.
1 kart. no.6:17-22 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 00808-67

ACC NR: AR6014274

SOURCE CODE: UR/0270/65/000/011/0037/0037

AUTHORS: Kupchinov, I. I.; Lebedev, S. M.; Vilenskiy, V. R.; Protsko, D. V. 41

TITLE: The balancing of leveling, theodolitic, polygonometric, and trigonometric networks with the "Ural" electronic digital computer B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geodeziya, Abs. 11.52.247

REF SOURCE: Uravnoveshivaniye nivelirnykh, teodolitnykh, poligonometricheskikh i trigonometricheskikh setey na ETsVM Ural. M., Nedra, 1965, 187 str.

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, computer program, coordinate, trigonometry, polygonometry, theodolite/ Ural digital computer

ABSTRACT: The book contains five programs compiled for the "Ural" computer, providing for operation of the computer in fixed point mode. 1. The node method is used in the program for strict balancing of leveling networks. The following conditions are imposed on the network: number of determined nodal points ≤ 60 , number of moves ≤ 120 , number of sections ≤ 25 . Single moves between solid points can be calculated. Excesses in a network can be obtained from geodetic or geometric leveling. A system of normal equations is solved by the approximation method. 2. Program of separate equalization of polygonometric networks and theodolitic moves. The program is compiled for the node method. Conditions:

Card 1/3

UDC: 528.16(076):681.142.2

L 00808-67

ACC NR: AR6014274

number of determinable nodal points ≤ 32 , number of moves ≤ 64 , number of lines in move ≤ 19 . Equalization of single moves which adjoin solid points is possible; here the number of moves in one series is ≤ 64 . There must not be solid directions at the points being determined. Normal equations are solved by the approximation method. The program provides for leveling of free networks. 3. Up to 64 moves can be handled in 1 by a program of strict balancing of single polygonometric moves. The number of sides in a move ≤ 19 . Calculation of the move takes $\sim 2.5-3$ min of machine time. 4. A program of two-group balancing of a polygonometric network permits balancing of networks with ≤ 8 nodal points to be determined; number of moves ≤ 20 ; number of lines in each move ≤ 14 . The program permits balancing of single moves. The system of normal equations is solved by the Gauss method. 5. The method of satisfactory measurements underlies the program of two-group balancing of trigonometric networks. The primary corrections of the directions are determined from the angle conditions, and the secondary, from the sine conditions. The following conditions are imposed on the network: number of points ≤ 18 ; number of points determined ≤ 10 , number of sides along which at least 1 direction is measured ≤ 28 ; length of sides not less than 100 m. There can be unilateral directions in the network. The initial data can be merely the coordinates of the solid points. Lists of working formulas, block diagrams, the order of preparation of the initial data, and the order of operation at the panel of the computer are provided for all programs. Examples of the compilation of the initial data are given. The balanced .

Card 2/3

L 00808-67

ACC NR: AR6014274

elements of the networks, the allowable and actual deviations, the rms errors of a unit weight are printed out in all of the programs. Illustrated. A. Safonov

[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 3/3 vlr

VILENSKIY, V.Ya. (Moskva Zh-114, Letnikovskaya ul., d.1/3, kv.6

Metaphysial fractures of the proximal end of the femur at birth.
Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.1:33-39 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo ortopedicheskogo gosptalya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.D. Chaklin, nachal'nik - doktor
med. nauk S.N. Voskresenskiy).

VILENSKIY, V.Ya.

Compound prosthesis in a case of bilateral brachial amputation in a child. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.2:53-54 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya Ministerstva sotsial'nogo obespecheniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. B.P.Popov)

(ARTIFICIAL LIMB,

brachial, bilateral in child (Rus))

MOVSHOVICH, I.A., kand.med.nauk; VILENSKIY, V.Ya.; BOLKHOVITIN, S.V.,
inzh.; ALEKSANDROV, G.S.

Device for exercising movements of the hip joint. Ortop., travm.
i protez. 22 no.3:54-56 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya detskoy ortopedii i travmatologii
(sav. - chlen-korr. AMN SSSR prof. V.D. Chaklin) Tsentral'nogo
instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR
prof. N.N. Priorov) i Moskovskogo ortopedicheskogo gosпитalya
(nach. - d-r med.nauk S.N. Voskresenskiy).
(HIP JOINT)

GLUKHOVSKIY, B. Kh., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VILENSKIY, Ya. G.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Investigation of the dispersion of ocean wave elements. Meteor. i
gidrol. no. 9:20-27 S-O '53. (MIRA 8:9)
(Waves)

SOV/124-58-1-672

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 83 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Ya. G., Glukhovskiy, B. Kh.

TITLE: The Remotely Recording GOIN Wave Recorder (Distantсионnyy volnograf GOIN)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Okeanogr. in-ta, 1954, Nr 26, pp 87-112

ABSTRACT: During 1950 the authors developed and tested the remotely recording GOIN wave recorder [GOIN = Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (State Oceanographic Institute)]. Subsequently, during 1951 and 1952, wave measurements were performed therewith on the seas of the USSR. The method of wave determination is explained, the design of the wave recorder is described, and instrument-calibration and wavegraph-interpretation methods are adduced. The proposed type of wave recorder serves to record the height and period of a wave. The principle of the measurement is based on an assumed relationship between the wave parameters at the sea surface and the pressure fluctuations created thereby at a reference depth. Sketches of the design arrangement of the wave-recorder sensor, the electric circuitry, and general-view photographs are adduced.

Card 1/3

SOV/124-58-1-672

The Remotely Recording GOIN Wave Recorder

The over-all dimensions of the sensor are 65x70 mm, its weight 0.9 kg. The recording apparatus of the wave recorder employs an eight-loop oscillograph; its dimensions are 420 x 560 x 220 mm, its weight 33 kg. In order to be able to determine the height of the surface waves from the recorded data one must know the empirical relationship between the transfer coefficient K and the wave period. The value of K is determined by the decay coefficient of the wave pressure with depth and the sensitivity of the wave recorder. Both of these quantities can be obtained from the calibration. The decay coefficient of the wave pressure with depth can be established also by experimental means for the given depth of the sea and the depth of immersion of the instrument. Stake observations are carried out parallel with the wave-recorder readings. The recorder tape yields the pressure difference between the crest and the trough of a wave; it is expressed in cm of H_2O column according to the sensitivity of the instrument. The decay coefficient of the pressure with depth is determined from the ratio of the pressure drop to the wave height as measured by the stake. A graph relating the decay coefficient with the wave period serves for the further analysis; the wave period is recorded on the tape simultaneously with the observations. The authors assume that in the near future the law of the decay of the waves with depth will be established experimentally, so that there will be no longer any need for such

Card 2/3

SOV/124-58-1-672

The Remotely Recording GOIN Wave Recorder

determination. In the authors' opinion the probable error in the wave-height determinations with the wave recorder is less than 5 cm, that of the wave-period determinations at most ± 0.1 to 0.2 sec. Inasmuch as the wave recorder is a remotely recording device, its sensor portion may be placed at a considerable distance with recording portion; the paper describes such an arrangement for a sea-wave recorder. In 1951 and 1952 observations were carried out, wherein 200 recordings lasting from 8 min to 1 hour were obtained. An appendix containing wave-recorder operations instructions and auxiliary tables is provided.

O. R. Lundberg

Card 3/3

124-57-2-1932

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 65 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Ya.G., Glukhovskiy, B.Kh.

TITLE: Some Laws Governing Wind Waves (Nekotoryye zakonomernosti vetrovogo volneniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, 1955, Nr 29, pp 3-33

ABSTRACT. Results of investigations made on the statistical characteristics of wind waves, obtained through the evaluation of a large number of recorded wave measurements in coastal areas of the sea. The curves and the surface distribution of the wave elements as well as the influence of the depth of the sea on the statistical characteristics of wave elements are investigated. Several practical applications for the conclusions obtained are given.

Yu.M.Krylov

1. Sea waves--Meteorological factors 2. Sea waves--Statistical analysis
3. Wind--Performance

Card 1/1

GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.; VILENSKIY, Yn. G.

Wave measuring instrument for the open sea. Materol i gidrol.no.12:51-
55 D '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

(Oceanographic research) (Waves)

SOV / 124-58-5-5366

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 58 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Ya.G., Glukhovskiy, B.Kh.

TITLE: An Experimental Investigation of Wind-driven Sea Waviness
(Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye protsessa morskogo
vetrovogo volneniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, 1957, Nr 36, pp 9-62

ABSTRACT: Results are recounted of experimental studies of wind driven waves; included are synoptic instrument readings for wind and waviness for a number of whole gales. The one-dimensional and two-dimensional distribution functions obtained earlier are confirmed by the new observational data collected from the Caspian and Baltic Seas. The question of the deformation of sea waves upon their arrival in shallow water is examined. The authors investigate the variations in the mean values of the wave elements (or wave-element values exhibiting a greater or smaller degree of probability). As sea depth diminishes, the numerical spread of wave-height values decreases, but the numerical spread of wave periods remains virtually unchanged. The frequency distribution of wave

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-5-5366

An Experimental Investigation of Wind-driven Sea Waviness

heights has a definite relationship to the ratio of the mean wave height to the depth of the sea. In the region of wave dissipation (breaking) the wave-height frequency distribution coincides with the frequency distribution of wave periods. The wave-height frequency distribution and the wave-length frequency distribution are depicted in both tabular and graphic forms. Included are data on the variation with sea depth of the mean wave height and mean wave period.

Reviewer's name not given

1. Sea waves--Meteorological factors
2. Sea waves--Analysis

Card 2/2

124-58-6-6703

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Glukhovskiy, B. Kh., Vilenskiy, Ya. G.

TITLE: Probability Characteristics of the Wave Pressure Exerted on a Pile (Veroyatnostnyye kharakteristiki volnogo davleniya na svayu)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, 1957, Nr 36, pp 87-127

ABSTRACT: A description of the results of an experimental and theoretical investigation of the pressure of sea waves on individually placed cylindrical piles is given. The experiments were performed in natural conditions on piles 380-480 mm in diameter, cantilevered at the upper end, with a sea-depth (H) of 3 and 12 meters. The free end of the cantilever was immersed in the water to a depth of 5 m (in the case where H = 12 m). The bending moment at different points of the cantilever overhang exerted by the action of the waves was measured by means of wire strain gages, the readings of which were registered by a "Geofizika" loop oscillograph. The measurements of the height and the period of the waves were also synchronously registered on the same diagrams by means of a GOIN wave recorder. It is noted, that in nature

Card 1/3

124-58-6-6703

Probability Characteristics of the Wave Pressure Exerted on a Pile (cont.)

there does not exist any functional relationship between the wave pressure and any other element of the wave, but only a correlational relationship between the wave height h and the magnitude of the wave pressure p . Inasmuch as the causes of the wide scatter of the points on the correlation graph $\sigma(p) = f(h)$ elude analysis, the laws of the phenomenon studied are determined by the methods of the probability theory. It is shown a close relationship exists between the mean values of wave height and wave pressure, which were obtained from the continuous p and h recordings on the dynamic wave recorders. The force-distribution functions of the wave pressure as obtained experimentally and as generalized on theoretical grounds are studied. The theory of a single wave is used to determine the wave pressure forces in an averaged form. A comparison of the recorded pressure forces of large waves with the data of the calculation that takes into consideration the magnitudes of the orbital speeds u on the basis of any of the other known wave theories, reveals a sharp underrating in the u magnitude values, given by these theories. The fact is stressed that for large waves the depths at which pile-type hydraulic structures are usually constructed are shallow and here it is mandatory to consider the fundamental alteration undergone by waves coming from the deep sea. Outwardly such alteration is reflected in the noticeable growth of the crest and the decrease of the trough, so that the wave

Card 2/3

124-58-6-6703

Probability Characteristics of the Wave Pressure Exerted on a Pile (cont.)

acquires a profile resembling that of a single wave; inwardly -- in the concentration of the main part of the wave energy in the crest, particularly in its upper part, which fact is illustrated by oscillograms and is in rapport with the propositions of single-wave theory. The method for calculating the wave pressure forces on a pile evolved by the authors affords determination of the marginally safe pressure forces from the average height of the waves and the given depth of the sea. Nomograms are given for determining the pressure force and the point of its application for a pile of 480 mm in diameter. Bibliography: 6 references.

Reviewer's name not given

1. Water waves--Pressure distribution
2. Structures--Hydrodynamic characteristics

Card 3/3

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, R.Kh.; KRYLOV, Yu.M.; YUSHCHAK, A.A.

Some results and methods of studying wind waves in the sea.
Nek. probl. i rez. okean. issl. no.1:29-33 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Waves)

Vilenskii, V. G.

3(7,9)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2444

Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut

Trudy, vyp. 47 (Transactions of the State Institute of Oceanography, Nr 47)
Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 78 p. Errata slip inserted. 700 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri
Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): V. A. Tsikunov; Ed. (Inside book): M. I. Sorokina;
Tech. Ed.: I. M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for scientific
workers and engineers studying the physics of the sea. It will also be of
interest to shipbuilders, hydraulic engineers, instrument makers, and radio
engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains works dealing with the dynamics
of wind currents on a stratified sea, statistical characteristics of wind

Card 1/2

Transactions of the State (Cont.)

SOV/2444

agitation on shoal waters, thermal conditions, and sea turbulence. The final paper describes a wave meter developed by GOIN (State Oceanographic Institute). There are 11 references: 10 Soviet and 1 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Tsikunov, V. A. Computation of the Vertical Distribution of Temperature and Salinity During the Sea-Cooling Period	5
Lineykin, P. S. Currents and Water Stratification in the Sea	13
Khlopov, V. V. The Mixing Coefficient and Its Variation With Depth and Time for the Open Parts of the Black Sea	30
Borishanskiy, L. S. Determining the Extent to Which a River Sweetens the Water in the Estuarian Region of the Sea	38
Vilenskiy, Ya.G., and B. Kh. Glukhovskiy. The GM-16 Naval Tensometric Wave Meter	48

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MM/l sb
10-9-59

3(9)

AUTHORS: Glukhovskiy, B.Kh., Vilenskiy, Ya.G. SOV/50-60-1-11/20

TITLE: Determination of the Elements of Sea Waves With Any Probability of Excess

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp 45-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The various methods of wave element observation are pointed out as to their inadequacy. Unsurmountable difficulties often arise with respect to the determination of mean values when interpreting observation data. The authors worked out new methods of determining the wave elements. These methods are based on the statistic rules of sea motion. In the paper of reference 3, the authors showed that a series of waves observed during 15-20 minutes form a statistical whole recurring at time intervals. In the papers (Refs 1,3), the authors accurately described the probable characteristics of sea motion in the form of generalized dimensionless curves for the determination of height values, periods, and other wave elements. It follows from these characteristics that the value of a wave element with any probability may be found from a known value thereof with some definite probability. A method is given here for the determination of wave elements

Card 1/2

Determination of the Elements of Sea Waves With
Any Probability of Excess

SOV/50-60-1-11/20

which is based on this statement. The method is illustrated on the strength of an example of wave height and wave period determination. Concerning the interpretation of the wave diagrams it is suggested that only the highest waves, namely 10-15% of the total number of waves, be applied to the tape. Numerous controls showed that the average error is about 3% and at most 10%. Certain measures to be taken when conducting observations with the aid of stereophotogrammetric measurement are mentioned here. It is shown that the use of stereophotogrammetric measurement for recording waves leads to an improvement in results. A diagram is given in figure 4. This expresses the relationship between the mean values of wave height and wave period in the high sea in dependence on the wind velocity. With the aid of this diagram drawn on the strength of observations of wave elements in all stages of their development, the mean wave height can be evaluated in a very simple manner. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.; YUSHCHAK, A.A., nauchnyy red.;
PERLOVSKAYA, A.D., red.; TARKHUNOVA, V.I., red.; ZARKH, I.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Wind waves in the ocean; results of research and observational
data on wave elements and winds in the northern part of the Atlantic
Ocean] Vetrovoe volnenie v okeane; rezul'taty issledovaniy i
materialy nabludeniya nad elementami voln i vetrom v severnoi
chasti Atlanticheskogo okeana. Moskva, Gidrometeor.izd-vo (otd-nie),
1961. 102 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi okeanograficheskiy institut.
Trudy, no.62). (MIRA 15:1)

(Atlantic Ocean--Waves)

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

Calculating the transformation of wave elements in the deep sea
and shallow zones with gradually diminishing depth. Trudy Okean.kom.
11:46-58 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Waves)

LIVCHAK, I., doktor tekhn.nauk; VILENSKIY, Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Heat supply, water supply, and sewerage for rural buildings
of the Virgin Territory. Sel'. stroi. 16 no.12:16 D '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Virgin Territory—Domestic engineering)

ABILOVA, M.Kh.; ABISHEVA, B.N.; VILENSKIY, Ye.L.; ROMANOV, Yu.I.;
DAKHSHLEYGER, G.F., kand. ist. nauk, red.; SUVOROVA, R.I.,
red.; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Development of socialism in Kazakhstan during the reconstruc-
tion period, 1921-1925; collection of documents and materials]
Sotsialisticheskoe stroitel'stvo v Kazakhstane v vosstanovitel'-
nyi period, 1921-1925 gg.; sbornik dokumentov i materialov.
Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1962. 592 p.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Kazakhstan--Economic conditions)

ADAMOVICH, P.V.; BATURIN, V.V.; VAKHVAKHOV, G.G.; VAYNGAUZ, L.G.;
VILENSKIY, Ye.Ya.; GAMBURG, P.Yu.; DAVYDOV, Yu.S.; KARPIS,
Ye.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.I.; KOP'YEV, S.F.; LIVCHAK, I.F.;
LOBACHEV, P.V.; LEV, G.M.; NOTKIN, Ye.M.; PIRUMOV, A.I.;
POLIKARPOV, V.F.; PROTOPOPOV, A.P.; REPIN, N.N.; SLADKOV,
S.P.; TALIYEV, V.N.; TROITSKAYA, F.B.; FEDOROV, M.N.;
SHEVELEV, F.A.; SHKABEL'NIKOVA, L.P.; SHCHUTSKIY, A.I.;
SMIRNOV, L.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.
izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.; RODINOVA, V.R., tekhn.
red.

[Present level and prospects for the development of sanitary
engineering and the production of sanitary engineering equip-
ment] Sovremennyyi uroven' i perspektivy razvitiia sanitarnoi
tekhniki i proizvodstva sanitarno-tekhnicheskogo oborudova-
niia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 283 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut
sanitarnoy tekhniki.

(SANITARY ENGINEERING)

VILNISKIY, Ye.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Heat supply of state-farm villages. Vol. 1 ser. tekhn. no.7:
34-38 JI '64 (MIRA 18:1)

VILENSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Efficiency of new designs of heating boilers. Trudy MIEI no.9:
245-252 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Boilers)

GOLOVINS'KIY, V. [Holovyns'kyi, V.]; VILENS'KIY, Yu. [Vilens'kyi, IU.]

Across our homeland. Znan. ta pratsia no. 6: 1965.
(MIRA 16:10)

VILENSKIY, Yu. [Vilens'kiy, IU.]

Courage of a scientist. Znan.ta pratsia no.9:28 S '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

VILENSKIY, Yu. [Vilens'kyi, IU.]

Penetrating apparatus. Znan. ta pratsia no.1:13 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Radiography)

PETROVA, N.A.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.

Studying the coagulating properties of polyvinyl acetal of
2,4-disulfobenzaldehyde. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i kin. 10
no.3:169-173 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.

5

CA

Some problems of the mechanism of color development. A. V. Bromberg and Yu. B. Vilenskii. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 128-34 (1949).—Color photography development consists in 2 stages,

$\text{AgBr} + \text{Red} \rightarrow \text{Ag} + \text{Ox}$, where *Red* designates the developer, *Ox* its oxidation product, and $\text{Ox} + \text{K} \rightarrow \text{F}$, where *K* is the coupler, *F* the oxidized colored dye. Two twofold problems of the homogeneity or heterogeneity of the 2nd step, and of the fate of *Ox* in the emulsion, was attacked by expts. in aq. soln. and in gelatin emulsion. In the 1st series, an aq. suspension of *AgBr* was mixed

with a pyrazolone deriv. with a long hydrocarbon side chain as *K*, and diethylparaphenylenediamine sulfate as *Red*. The purple color of *F* appeared immediately on mixing. When only *AgBr* and *Red* were mixed beforehand, the decanted liquid, supposed to contain (*Ox*), subsequently mixed with *K*, no color appeared, except a faint coloring at the surface in contact with air, but even that was absent when the mixing was done in a N_2 atmosphere. These expts. would indicate that the 2nd step can take place only in the presence of *AgBr* particles and hence that it is a heterogeneous reaction confined to the surface of the *AgBr* grains, unless it be assumed that *Ox* is an unstable product which spends itself rapidly through secondary reactions when diffusing away from the surface. This

point of view was confirmed by a 2nd series of expts. made in the usual gelatin emulsion. The heavy side chain on *K* renders the substance practically nondiffusible in gelatin. With an emulsion of coarse *AgBr* grains in a 5% gelatin soln., contg. 1% of *K*, spread and dried in the usual way, and developed with *Red*, microscopic examn. under 400- or 800-fold magnification showed the formation of *F* to start at the grain boundaries, but to spread somewhat over a zone surrounding the grain. In agreement with the assumption of an unstable oxidation product (*Ox*), the width δ of the colored zone tends, with the length of the time of development *t*, to a limit δ_1 , and, with the cross-section *S* of the *AgBr* grains, to a limit δ_2 . The time limit δ_1 increases with increasing *S* but becomes practically independent of *S* above $S > 70-80 \mu^2$. A statistical plot of 200 detns. gives for δ_1 (after 2 hrs.) about 10 μ , practically const. for $S = 100-350 \mu^2$. A direct comparison of the kinetics of black-and-white and color development was obtained in an expt. in which a bottom gelatin layer with *K* was topped by a sep. layer *AgBr* emulsion, exposed, developed, and fixed. The width of the colored zone, measured at various stages of the development under the microscope on cross-sections of the double layer, became const. after about 30 min., and so did the optical d. of the color. In contrast thereto, the optical d. of the black-and-white image (*Ag*) continued to increase regularly with the length of development. In other words, formation of *F* and spreading of its zone away from the *AgBr* grain boundaries come to halt at a stage when *Ox* is still formed in the upper layer. Color development thus is a pseudoheterogeneous reaction, taking place in a thin layer surrounding the *AgBr* grain boundaries, owing to the instability of *Ox*. N. Thon

VILENSKIY, Yu. B.

Quantitative relationships in the reaction of formation of
blue dye in color development. Yu. B. Vilenkii and S. A.
Bogard (All-Union Sci. Cine-Photo Research Inst., Mo-
tion Picture Film Plant No. 3). *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.*
26, 75-8 (1953) (English translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 6283b.
H. L. H.

32

VILENSKIY, YU. B.

Quantitative Study of Formation of Blue Dye in Colour Development. YU. B. VILENSKY and S. A. BONGARD. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.*, 1953, 26, 89-95.—

The blue dye formed in photographic colour development from the octadecylamide of 1-hydroxy-4-sulphonaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid (non-diffusing component) and N,N-diethyl-p-phenylenediamine, is shown to conform to Beer's law, both in solution in various solvents and in the condition in which it is formed in a gelatin layer. It is then shown absorptiometrically that for each gram atom of silver formed in the development process the amount of dye produced simultaneously is 0.47 mol. (94 per cent of theoretical yield).

J. Soc. Dyers and Colourists

VILENSKIY, Yu. B.

Special case of vertical effect in the development of multilayer
color films. Zhur.nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 1 no.3:206-208 My-Je
'56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Fabrika kinoplenki, Shostka.
(Color photography) (Photographic emulsions)

KILINSKIY, I.M.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; GRECHKO, M.K.

Relation between the total resolving power and the resolving power
of the individual layers in multilayer color film. Zhur.nauch.i
prikl.fot.i kin. 1 no.5:359-361 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinstitut i
fabrika kinoplenki no.3:359-361 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Color photography)

Vilen'skiy V. B.
10
Color photography Yn. B. Vilen'skiy, M. A. Al'perovich,
G. P. Solov'yev, P. N. Zhurav, V. I. Galchinskaya and
P. N. Zhurav

removing the substances from the film or inside the layers of their sales are used. The use of these nondiffusing substances between the layers of the film or inside the layers prevents the diffusion of water from layer to layer.

1964

KILINSKIY, I.M.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; BONGARD, S.A.

The structure of color motion-picture films and the clarity of the photographic image. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 2 no.3:198-201 My-Je.'57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinstitut i fabrika No.3 GUPP.

(Color cinematography)

SOV 77-3-4-14/23

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Yu.B.; Prokhotskiy, Yu.M.; Khodchenkov, A.N.

TITLE: Measuring the Spectral Photosensitivity of Photographic Materials (Ob izmerenii spektral'noy svetochuvstvitel'nosti foto-materialov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 287-288 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes his method for measuring the optical densities of spectrosensitograms, in determining the spectral photosensitivity of photographic materials by the GOI system. An MF-4 recording microphotometer is used and the modification consists in alterations to the method of processing the results. This reduces the time required by 2-3 times and gives greater accuracy. The result is a curve showing the spectral photosensitivity of the film or plate, and by the same method characteristic curves for different values of the light wavelength can be constructed from the microphotograms. There are 3 graphs.

Card 1/2

SOV 77-3-4-14/23

Measuring the Spectral Photosensitivity of Photographic Materials

ASSOCIATION: Shostka, Branch NIKFI (Shostka, the Filial of NIKFI)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

1. Photographic emulsions--Photosensitivity 2. Microphotometers
--Applications 3. Photographic emulsions--Test results

Card 2/2

KILINSKIY, I.M.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; IORDANSKIY, A.N.

Increasing the sensitivity and resolving power and improving
the quality of color reproduction of negative color motion-
picture films. Usp. nauch. fot. 8:3-12 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; TROFEEVA, R.V.

Method for investigating the diffusion of optical sensitizers
in the photographic layers. Usp. nauch. fot. 8:56-60 '62.

(MIRA 17:7)

L 6915-65 EWT(m)/EMP(j) Pr-4 SSD/AEDC(a)/ASD(a)-5/AFWL/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/
RAEM(t) RM

ACCESSION NR: AR4039918

S/0058/64/000/004/D115/D116

AUTHORS: Sy*tnik, Z. P.; Lyubich, M. S.; Abdullayev, A. A.; Lifshits,
E. B.; Grechko, M. K.; Vilenskiy, Yu. B. 58

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4D892

TITLE: Research in the series of merocyanines of azolones. IX.
Alpha-ethoxythiadimethinemerocyanins with different substitutes at
the cyclic nitrogen atoms

CITED SOURCE: Kinotekhnika. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vy*p. 4, 1963, 54-63

TOPIC TAGS: photosensitivity, photographic emulsion, color film,
organic sensitizer, diffusion

TRANSLATION: The dye α -ethoxythiadimethinemerocyanin, ¹⁵ used as an
optical sensitizer for the green-sensitive emulsion of negative
color film, has a shortcoming in that it diffuses relatively easily

Card 1/2

L 6915-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4039918

in the neighboring layers of multilayer films. To replace it by a dye free of this shortcoming, the authors have synthesized and tested the dyes thia- and α -ethoxythiadimethinemerocyanin and derivatives of thiazoleidinthion (2)-on(4) with different substitutes at the cyclic nitrogen atoms, and investigated their photographic properties. It is established that replacement of the ethyl group at one or both nitrogen atoms of the hetero-remainders by the n-butyl group, or replacement of the same group in the 3-position of rodianine residue by the phenyl group, greatly reduces the tendency of the dyes to diffusion, without appreciably influencing their color, character of sensitization spectrum, and effective action. A. Kartuzhanskiy.

SUB CODE: OP, ES

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

PROKHOTSKIY, Yu.M.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.

Reversal effect occurring under the action of light on emulsions with laminated structure microcrystals. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 9 no.3:202-203 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofoto-instituta, Shostka. Submitted June 28, 1963.

DUSHEYKO, D.A.; LATOGA, N.A.; LITVINY, Ya.B.

Effect of sodium sulfate on the state of the gelatin-polyvinyl-
acetal disulfide-arsenic system. Zhur. nauka. i prikl. fiz. i
kin. 10 no.2:81-83. Msk-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kindfote-
instituta (NIKFI), Shostka.

DUSHEYKO, D.A.; PETROVA, N.A.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.

Effect of electrolytes on the solubility of the "gelatin - 2,4
disulfobenzaldehyde - polyvinyl acetal" complex in water. Zhur.
nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.6:411-413 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18>1)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta,
Shostka.

VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; DUSHEIKO, D.A.

Mechanism of the deposition of the solid phase of photographic emulsions by the copolymer of methyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.6:460-461 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta.

DUSHEYKO, D.A.; PETROVA, N.A.; VILEMSKIY, Yu.B.

Composition of the complex "gelatin-polyvinylacetate 2,4-disulfobenzaldehyde." Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.4:262-263 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta, Shostka.

VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; BLAZHKO, Ye.V.; DUSHEYKO, D.A.; NAUMOVA, A.M.

Electrophoretic study of the system "gelatin-polyvinylacetal 2,4 -
disulfobenzaldehyde." Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.4:302-303
Jl.-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta,
Shostka.

DUSHEYKO, D.A.; PETROVA, N.A.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.

Interaction of polyvinylacetal of 2,4-disulfobenzaldehyde with
gelatin. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 9 no.1:14-18
Ja-F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta,
Shostka.

AVRAMENKO, L.F.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; IVANOV, B.M.; ZAYTSEVA, S.D.;
POCHINOK, V.Ya.

Mechanism of the stabilizing effect of tetrazolobenzothiazole
derivatives on photographic emulsions. Part 2. Nature of the
adsorption compound. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8
no.6:419-426 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shev-
chenko i filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
kinofotoinstituta, Shostka.

LEVI, S.M.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.

Investigating the hardening of emulsion layers with diacetyl.
Trudy NIKFI no.51:99-103 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; GRECHKO, M.K.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; AL'PEROVICH, M.A.

Effect of the duration of chemical ripening on the optical sensitization of emulsions. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.3:167-173 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofoto-institutata, Shostka.
(Photographic emulsions)

IVANOV, B.M.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.

Mechanism of the stabilizing action of tetrazolobenzothiazole derivatives in photographic emulsions. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.4:253-261 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofoto-instituta, Shostka.

(Photographic emulsions)
(Tetrazolobenzothiazole)

SHEVCHUK, V.I.; FRANK, P.I.; VILKIN, Yu.B.

Abstract of a report on the photographic evaluation of the
results of the first stage of the research. (The research is
conducted in the USSR. (CIA 11/83)

1. The first stage of the research is the evaluation of the
results of the first stage of the research. (The research is
conducted in the USSR. (Photographic evaluation)

LEVI, S.M.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; KOCHNEVA, S.N.; POPOVA, O.V.; VARETEROVA, T.N.

Diffusion method of hardening emulsion layers. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.
fot. i kin. 7 no.3:161-168 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-isledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI) i
filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-isledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstitutu,
Shostka.

(Photographic emulsions)

S/058/63/000/003/046/104
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Kilinskiy, I. M., Vilenskiy, Yu. B., Iordanskiy, A. N.

TITLE: On the improvement of light-sensitivity, resolving power and quality of color reproduction in color negative motion-picture films

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 87, abstract 3D587 ("Uspekhi nauchn. fotogr.", 1962, v. 8, 3 - 12)

TEXT: The article describes new color films, produced by NIKFI and the Shostkin chemical plant. The increase of light sensitivity has been attained owing to a rational choice of the form of change in the quantity of excessive bromide in the ripening process of the emulsion. The results of work on sensitization of color photography materials, filter layer structure etc. are described. It is shown that an increase of sharpness in color images can be attained by a reduction of light scattering in the elementary layers, and an improvement of the color reproduction - by introducing into these layers masking components. Peculiarities of the treatment of films with internal masking are described.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

D. Balabukha

Card 1/1

S/058/63/000/003/047/104
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Yu. B., Iordanskiy, A. N., Budarina, N. N.

TITLE: Some problems in the improvement of color reproduction and sharpness in color positive films

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 87, abstract 3D588
("Uspekhi nauchn. fotogr.", 1962, v. 8, 13 - 20)

TEXT: Some problems in the improvement of color reproduction and image sharpness are considered, related to the properties of color positive materials. For improving the color separation it is proposed to use AgCl emulsions and more selective dyes, and for increasing the sharpness - to displace the components with respect to the sensitizers in the emulsion layers. A series of motion-picture materials, both from this country and from abroad, which meet these requirements are described.

D. Balabukha

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/058/63/000/003/043/104
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Yu. B., Timofeyeva, R. V.

TITLE: A method for investigating the diffusion of optical sensitizers in photographic layers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 86, abstract 3D582
("Uspekhi nauchn. fotogr.", 1962, v. 8, 56 - 60)

TEXT: In connection with some technological problems of preparing multi-layer color photography materials, a method was worked out for investigating the diffusion of optical sensitizers (O.S.) from one emulsion layer into another. The O.S. is introduced into a layer ("donor") onto which another layer ("acceptor") containing no O.S. is rolled. After a certain time of contacting, the acceptor layer is submitted to sensitometric testing behind a yellow filter for determining the so-called photographic diffusion criterion (P.D.C.), i.e. $\lg(S/S_0)$ (S - sensitivity; the index 0 relates to the sample that was in contact with the layer having no O.S.). There was investigated the dependence of the P.D.C. of an acceptor layer of $\text{AgBr}(J)$ emulsions on the concentration of

Card 1/2

A method for investigating the...

S/058/63/000/003/043/104
A062/A101

the O.S. in the donor layer upon achievement of diffusion equilibrium for cases in which the donor layer is a gelatine or an identical emulsion. In the latter case the complex shape of the dependence of the P.D.C. on the concentration is confronted with the formation and disappearance of various aggregate forms of O.S. and the corresponding absorption bands (H, M, J) as the concentration increases. As far as each of these aggregates differs by the mobility and the coefficient of diffusion in the gelatine, the general dependence of the P.D.C. on the concentration of the O.S. appears also to be a superposition of a series of dependences for separate aggregate forms of the O.S.

A. Kartuzhanskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; VERSTENOVA, T.N.; LEVI, S.M.; GUSAR', N.I.;
DUSHEYKO, D.A.

Investigating the hardening properties of α, β -dichloro- and
 α, β -dibromoformylacrylic acids. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i kin.
6 no.5:334-337 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut
(NIKFI).

(Photographic emulsions)

S/058/63/000/003/044/104
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Bogolyubov, V. A., Shumelyak, G. P., Grechko, L. V., Vilenskiy, Yu.B.

TITLE: Investigation of non-diffusing reducers for color multilayer films

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 86, abstract 3D583
("Uspekhi nauchn. fotogr.", 1962, no. 8, 61 - 66)

TEXT: Non-diffusing reducers are employed in color films for removing two effects of the interaction between emulsion layers: 1) the non-selective formation of dyes due to the diffusion of intermediate products of oxidation of the developing substance from the layers, that contain dye forming elements with a low reaction capacity, into the neighboring layers, and 2) the formation of a higher fog on the contact boundary of emulsion layers with the filter layer of colloid Ag (contact fog). There are described the results of the investigation of non-diffusing reducers - derivatives of hydroquinone. It is shown that with an increase of the number of carbon atoms in the alkyl substitution agents the diffusion stability and the antifog action increase from 2,5-dibutylhydroquinone to 2,5-diethylhydroquinone, and then somewhat decrease because of the bad solu-

Card 1/2

Investigation of non-diffusing reducers for...

S/058/63/000/003/044/104
A062/A101

bility of the dialkylhydroquinones. The same law was observed in a number of 2,5-bis-(dialkylaminomethyl)-hydroquinones; however the application of some dialkylhydroquinones and 2,5-bis-(dialkylaminomethyl)-hydroquinones was limited by the formation of dyed compounds in their photographic processing. There was studied the formation of dyed compounds from 2,5-dialkylhydroquinones and 2,5-bis-(dialkylaminomethyl)-hydroquinones and the purple component 1-(4-phenoxy-3-sulphophenyl)-3-octadecylpyrazolone-5. It is established that the formation reaction of the dyed compound takes place at the Ag bleaching stage of the image by potassium ferricyanide. When treating a film, that contains a non-diffusing reducing agent, by potassium ferricyanide, oxidation of the film to the corresponding quinone takes place. There are described the chemical structure and spectral properties of some dyes which are formed at the interaction of that quinone with the dye forming components.

D. Balabukha

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/021/039/069
B171/B101

AUTHORS: Ivanov, B. M., Shemet, A. M., Vilenskiy, Yu. B.
TITLE: Investigation of the stabilizing effects of some thiazole derivatives on photographic emulsions
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal.. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 381, abstract 21L224 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. kinofotoin-ta, no. 43, 1961, 31-39)

TEXT: Following thiazole derivatives were tested: benzthiazole tetrazoles with various substitutes in the benzene ring; 4,5 substituted thiazole tetrazoles, the substitutes being H, CH₃ or C₆H₅; and substances containing triazene chains. The following emulsions were investigated: (a) a neutral silver chloride emulsion, containing 20 g Ag/kg; pH = 7.2; pAg = 6.8 (S_{O_2} = 0.01; γ = 2.5; D_0 = 0.04 in the beginning of the 2d ripening and respectively 0.05, 4.0, and 0.10 at the optimum of the 2d ripening; (b) an ammonia silver bromiodide emulsion containing 40 g Ag/kg; pH = 6.9; pAg = 9.1. The stabilizing properties of benzthiazole tetrazoles depend on the nature of the silver halide in the emulsion, silver chloride emulsions being stabilized by these substances
Card 1/2

Investigation of the stabilizing ...

S/081/62/000/021/039/069
B171/B101

for a wide range of pH, whereas the silver bromide emulsions are not stabilized. De-sensitizing properties of benzthiazole tetrazoles do not depend on the choice of emulsion. The stabilizing properties of benzthiazole tetrazoles are accompanied by a strong de-sensitization. The stabilizing properties of benzthiazole tetrazoles are attributed to the existence of the azido-tetrazole tautomerism. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

1

Card 2/2

VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; VERETENOVA, T.N.; BUDARINA, N.N.; PATRIKEYEVA, L.F.

Hardening of photographic materials. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i kin.
5 no.6:401-402 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofoto instituta, Shostka.
(Photographic emulsions)

GRECHKO, L.V.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.

Contact fog in multilayer color films. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot.
i kin. 6 no. 3:225-226 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta,
Shostka.

(Color photography--Films)

PROKHOTSKIY, Yu.M.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.

Chlorine-bromine-silver photographic emulsions with laminated structure
crystals. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot i kin. 5 no.5:363-364 S-O '60.
(MIRA 13;12)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta,
Shostka.

(Photographic emulsions)

VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; CHEN'KUAN-MIN [Ch'en K'uang-ming]; PATRIKEYEVA, L.F.;
TUL'CHINSKAYA, Ye.I.

Eliminating distortions in the inner masking of color
multilayer films. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 5 no.3:
183-186 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofoto-
instituta, g.Shostka.
(Color photography)

AVRAMENKO, L.F.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; GUSEVA, L.K.; IVANOV, B.M.; POCHINOK, V.Ya.; STEKLYANNIKOVA, Z.I.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Stabilizing effect of thiazolotetrazoles and tetrazolobenzo-thiazoles on silver chloride photographic emulsions. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot.i kin. 5 no.4:294-295 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet Kiyev, Filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kino-fotoinstituta, Shostka i Institut kino-inzhenerov, Leningrad.

(Photographic emulsions) (Tetrazole)

VIENESKY, Yu. M., Incl.

Improvement of feedwater conditions of once-through type boilers.
Energetik. 13 no.9:11-13 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

VILENSKIY, Yu.Ya., inzh.

Increasing the temperature of feedwater. Energetik 13 no.3,6-7 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

VILENSKIY, Yu. Ya., inzh.

Increase of the self-regulation range of the 10 ESD-5 \times 3 condensate pump. Energetik 10 no.8:14-15 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Pumping machinery) (Turbines)

VALENTIN, Yu.Ya., inst.

Redesign of the feed valve of the 10% 160/200 boiler. Energetik
no.9210-21 S 104. (MIRA 17:10)

VILENSKIY, Yu.Ya., Inzh.

Prevention of the breaking of the rod regulating the valve of the
VR-12 steam turbine. Energetik 12 no.2 14 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

VILENSKIY, Yu.Ya., inzh.

Operation of the AT-25-1 turbine steam extraction exceeding the
indicated limit. Energetik 8 no.6:24-25 Jo '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Steam turbines)

VILENSKIY, Yu.Ya., inzh.

Operation of self-regulating condensate pumps. Elek.sta. 32
no.6:79-81 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)
(Pumping machinery)

VILENTS', L., inzh.; MARCHENKO, G. [Marchenko, H.], inzh.

Album of designs of brick and tile factories. Sil'. bud.
7 no.5:23 Mr '57. (MIRA13:6)
(Factories—Design and construction)